



**BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE.**

---

# REPORT

ON THE

## SANITARY CONDITION OF FOLKESTONE

**During the year 1911,**

BY

**M. G. YUNGE-BATEMAN,**

M.R.C.S., L.S.A., D.P.H. (Camb),

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,**

To which is appended the Annual Report of the  
Inspector of Nuisances for the Year  
1911.

---

FOLKESTONE

Printed by H. J. BEWLEY,  
17, George Lane,

## SUMMARY OF HEALTH REPORT FOR 1911.

---

DISTRICT	...	...	Borough of Folkestone.
AREA (Inclusive of area covered by water)			2,630 Acres.
RATEABLE VALUE...	...	...	£261,693
POPULATION (estimated to middle of 1911)...		...	33,566
DENSITY OF POPULATION	...		12'8 persons per acre.
BIRTH RATE	...	...	17'3 per 1,000 of population
DEATH RATE	...	...	11'5 „ „ „
INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE			115'3 per 1,000 births registered
ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE	...		1'8 per 1,000 of population
DIARRHŒA DEATH RATE	...		1'1 „ „ „
CANCER DEATH RATE	...		1'1 „ „ „
PHTHISIS DEATH RATE	...		0'8 „ „ „
TOTAL NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES			148



# Borough of Folkestone.

---

## REPORT.

---

OFFICE OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,  
FOLKESTONE.

JANUARY, 1912.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary and Hospitals  
Committee.*

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the Health of the Borough for the year ended December 31st, 1911.

**Physical Features and General Character of the District.**—Folkestone is essentially a seaside resort on the south coast of Kent, overlooking the Straits of Dover. The town is built up on the cliffs, which have a south aspect, and is intersected by a valley which runs up in a north-westerly direction from the harbour towards the range of chalk downs which protect it to the north. The old portion of the town lies in this valley, and on the slopes on either side. This valley forms roughly the boundary between the West and East Wards as far as the South Eastern and Chatham Railway Embankment. The railway running East and West divides these two wards from the North Ward, which extends from the railway to the range of hills behind, and together with the West Ward is contiguous with the Cheriton and Sandgate Districts to the west. To the east it is bounded by the parish of Capel.

**Geological Formation, &c.**—The geological strata visible are of the cretaceous age, with here and there superficial deposits of loam and brick earth. The town is built mainly on the “Folke-



stone beds," the upper-most member of the lower green sand. These beds are about 90ft. in thickness ; they consist of light fawn coloured sands with layers and concretionary masses of siliceous lime stone and are well seen in section in the cliffs on both sides of the harbour. Below these are the "Sandgate beds" visible on the shore where the shingle has been washed away. They consist of dark slate coloured clayey sand, which holds up a good deal of water that has percolated through the sandy beds above. There is consequently a tendency to slip in the case of the latter, and thus to cover and obscure the "Sandgate beds" with the debris. These formations dip gently to the north-east, and about half a mile from the foot of the chalk escarpment behind the town the gault comes on above the "Folkestone beds." This is a stiff bluish clay 100 feet thick, forming a belt of stiff land, averaging half a mile in breadth, all along the base of the hill. It appears in section in the cliffs to the east of the harbour over-lying the "Folkestone Beds" and dipping gradually till it reaches sea level in East Wear Bay beyond Copt Point. It eventually disappears under the "Chloritic marl" which forms the base of the chalk. This marl is full of dark green grains of glauconite, and was formerly considered to be a local representative of the Upper Green Sand. Above this comes the chalk escarpment which is the eastern extremity of the North Downs. In the immediate neighbourhood only the lower and middle divisions of the formation are present.

**Occupations of Inhabitants, &c.**—The Port of Folkestone, which next to Dover is the nearest to the French coast, is in communication by steamboat service with Boulogne. During this year an extra service has been established from Flushing, which has increased the passenger traffic considerably. A large amount of cargo is also brought by this route. Besides a considerable fishing industry, there is a coastwise trade, and also an oversea trade from the French and Baltic Ports.

There is a considerable residential population, but the main asset of the town is its claim as a health resort, and in consequence there are numerous hotels and lodging houses which give a considerable amount of employment, especially during the summer months. The only local industry is the building trade. There are also a number of private schools for boys and girls which cause a preponderance in the 9-16 years of age period.

**House Accommodation.**—The residential portions of the town consist of a good class of house laid out with a considerable amount of open space, such as public gardens and squares, but on account of high ground rents there are few houses standing in their own grounds.

In the more recently built parts the streets are wide, but in the old town they are narrow and tortuous.

In those districts occupied by the artizan's class of houses, there is a disposition to crowd houses upon the building sites; every inch allowed by the Building Bye-laws is made use of. More than that, in a recently developed district, houses newly erected under the Bye-laws have been permitted to be built with less area about them than is required by such Bye-laws, and further, since the erection of these houses additional out-buildings have been erected on such reduced area, and such erections are also permitted to remain even after inspection by the Corporation.

The Building Bye-law No. 48. which excludes new houses erected in streets existing before 1855, should be altered so that it may apply to old streets for Sanitary purposes.

There is a lack of small houses of the four-roomed type that can be let at a reasonable rent. The consequence is rooms are sub-let, causing a certain amount of overcrowding, in order to control which constant supervision is required.

A considerable amount of work has in recent years been done towards keeping the surroundings of houses in a cleanly condition, and on the whole the district may be considered well cared for in this respect, but naturally there are wide differences depending on the habits of the various tenants, and houses in the same street will vary, both inside and out, according to the care bestowed upon them by the respective inmates.

The supervision over the erection of the new houses is entrusted to the Building Inspector, who is responsible for the buildings conforming to the Bye-laws.

A systematic house-to-house inspection of the small property in Princess Street, Marshall Street, Thanet Gardens, Alexandra Street, part of St. John's Street, Denmark Street, East Cliff, Rossendale Road, East Street, and North Street has been carried out.



During the prevalence of diarrhoea a cursory inspection of houses and districts affected by that disease was undertaken. These comprise a total of 486 inspections. In addition 41 special inspections were made under the Housing and Town Planning Act. Of these, 19 houses in Alexandra Mews and 8 houses in Cobbs Mews were improved by alteration in the lighting and ventilation of w.c.'s, and it was not then considered they were unfit for human habitation. Two houses in North Street and two in East Street, which were of the back-to-back type, were rendered fit for habitation by being converted into one house in each case, to ensure adequate through ventilation and better lighting.

Eleven houses, situated as under, were closed by Orders :—

- 3 and 4, Cutter Cottages.
- 3, Windmill Cottages.
- 1, Beach Street Alley.
- 6, Clout's Alley.
- 35, Great Fenchurch Street.
- 3a, North Street Court.
- 42, 44, 58 and 60, Peter Street.

**Water Supply.**—With the exception of some 20 houses, the whole district is supplied by the Folkestone Water Works Company, which derives its supply mainly from a deep well (130 feet) in the chalk situated at Standen in the Alkham Valley, some  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the north-east of the town. There is also a deep well (90 feet) in the lower green sand at the Shearway Works, situated at the foot of the hills, about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles to the north-west of the town, and close to the reservoirs. These two wells yield on an average 800,000 gallons and 500,000 gallons respectively per diem. A further supply of some 300,000 gallons is derived from a tunnel in the chalk escarpment immediately behind the reservoirs. A third deep well (about 185 feet) exists in the chalk formation at Lydden, about one mile to the N.E. of that at Standen, the yield from which is estimated at 1,000,000 gallons per diem. So far this well has not been drawn upon, but the mains are ready laid for future use.

The capacity of the reservoirs, which are five in number, and concreted throughout, is 20,000,000 gallons. Into these the water from the above-mentioned wells is pumped, and is distributed through the mains, to the various parts of the district by the force of gravity.

The supply is constant throughout, and no complaints have reached me as to quantity or quality.

I enclose a copy of the chemical analysis made by Messrs. Harvey and Hawkins, of Canterbury, Analysts for the Folkestone Waterworks Company.

[COPY].

South Eastern Analytical Laboratory,

Watling Chambers,

Canterbury,

17th October, 1911.

Water Analysis—Folio 15658.

The Folkestone Water Company.

Sample marked as below.

Received 16th October, 1911.

N.B.—All numerical results expressed in grains per gallon.

Description or Number of Sample.	Supply main.
Appearance	Clear.
Colour	Green-blue.
Smell	None.
Chlorine in Chlorides	1'89
Phosphoric Acid in Phosphates	None.
Nitrogen in Nitrates	0'35
Ammonia	Trace only.
Albuminoid Ammonia	0'0008
Oxygen absorbed in 15 minutes	Trace only.
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours	0'010
Hardness before boiling (total)	18'3
Hardness after boiling (permanent)	2'6
Total Solid Matter	23'03
Microscopical Examination of Deposit	Very slight and unimportant.

**Remarks.**—The above results are satisfactory throughout, and indicate water organically pure and free from sewage percolation.

The Microscopical Examination is also satisfactory.

(Signed) HARVEY & HAWKINS,

Public Analysts, Borough of Folkestone.

**Milk Supply.**—About 75 per cent. of the supply is imported from outside the district. This, together with that which is supplied



from the Cowsheds within the district, is subjected to constant supervision, and samples are taken at frequent intervals to ensure a wholesome and pure supply.

During the year 59 samples of milk were taken; one sample was adulterated with 11 per cent. of added water and eight showed a deficiency in fat ranging from 5 to 67 per cent. All the samples were free from chemical preservative or colouring matter.

Three cases were brought before the magistrates, two of which were dismissed, only one conviction being obtained. This latter sample was deficient in fat to the extent of 64 per cent.

All these cases of adulteration were brought before the Sanitary Committee, and only such as are in their opinion deserving of further action come before the Magistrates. It would tend to discourage unscrupulous vendors if the Committee dealt more firmly with offenders under the Food and Drugs Acts. The present procedure is not encouraging to the Inspector, besides being very unfair to the public and to the conscientious dairymen. Out of the three prosecutions two were dismissed by the Magistrates, one of the dismissed cases being one in which skimmed milk was supplied when new milk was demanded. Another name used for milk is pudding milk, which is a mixture of new milk and skimmed milk, and is sold under the above name. It is obvious that during such periods of scarcity as occurred during the hot summer of this year, that the temptation to meet the demands by selling this as new milk is very great, and requires constant vigilance in order to frustrate it.

The Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops have been regularly inspected, and special attention has been paid to the latter, on account of the unsatisfactory practice of many of the small class of these premises being used for the sale of other articles, often of a character which would be liable to contaminate milk; either from effluvia or by attracting flies. The use of gauze or butter muslin as a covering to vessels containing milk is insisted on, and the danger pointed out of allowing this objectionable practice to continue. There are 17 Dairies, 5 Cowsheds, and 49 purveyors of milk. The more recent dairies are well installed and provided with cooling apparatus. In two out of the five cowsheds cooling is carried out before the milk is dispatched. The supply coming in from surrounding districts, which is the major portion, is subject to constant supervision, samples being taken to ensure a wholesome



and pure supply. This constant supervision is much needed, as some of the cowsheds, from which the milk is derived, and the methods or conveniences for cleaning utensils, or watering the cows, cooling the milk, and care for the cleanliness of milkers and their methods, are not as satisfactory as could be desired. Greater care requires to be exercised by retailers to ensure that the whole of their supply is derived from premises the surroundings of which, and the methods of procuring and dealing with the milk, are above suspicion, for it is not uncommon to find a certain amount of retailer's supply is derived from premises which are quite satisfactory, but this is supplemented in times of great demand by milk derived from some small cowsheds where the reverse is the case.

**Tuberculous Milk.**—In addition to the above-mentioned 48 samples, others to the number of 56 have been submitted to the Clinical Research Association for bacteriological examination to determine the presence of tubercular infection or morbid condition of the milk. In no instance was the tubercle discovered.

In nine instances evidence of an excess of leucocytes was demonstrated, and in two others an excess of leucocytes associated with streptococci of the mastitis bovine type, and one other sample contained pus. Intimation in one case was sent to the cow-keeper from whence the supply originated, pointing out the unsatisfactory condition of the milk.

**Administration in regard to Milk.**—The Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order of 1885 is in force; also Regulations under Section 13 of such Act.

**Other Foods.**—Various articles of food were found unsatisfactory and condemned as unfit for human consumption, all of which were destroyed with the consent of the owners, with the exception of the two following cases :—

Two carcasses reported by the Inspector of Nuisances were inspected by me and found to be generally affected with Tuberculosis. These were seized and condemned. In one case a prosecution followed, and the other, the owner, was let off with a caution.

A detailed list of the articles destroyed will be found in the Report of the Inspector of Nuisances.

**Meat Inspection.**—The Inspector of Nuisances, who holds also a special Certificate in Meat Inspection, devotes as much time as possible to the duties, but considering the number of animals killed in the various slaughterhouses, which are seven in number, and situated in different parts of the town, he cannot always be present at times of slaughterings. The weekly average of beasts, sheep, calves, and pigs killed is 239. Carcases exposed in the butchers' shops are from time to time examined. In addition to this a considerable amount of time is devoted to the inspection of foreign meat arriving from the Continent at the Port in compliance with the Foreign Meat and Unsound Food Regulations.

In consequence of recommendations made last year, Mr. Lennard was appointed in February to undertake the inspection of meat under these Regulations, to act as Shipment Officer under the Exportation of Horses Order, 1910, and to act as Assistant Inspector of Nuisances. Since May a further increase in the importation of foods has arisen in consequence of communication being established between this port and Flushing. The importation of pork by the Boulogne route, which has been heavy in previous years, has apparently ceased, only a small number of carcases being imported during the first two months of the year. Carcases of pork are however imported from Flushing, together with other meats, all of which are accompanied by Official Certificates which signify that the meat was inspected before exportation to this country.

It was not found necessary to destroy any articles under these Regulations, the food being of a superior quality.

Large quantities of pork killed outside the Borough are brought into the butchers' shops in the town. In the course of the meat inspection certain carcases have been found with the submaxillary glands removed, although showing no other signs of deposits in other glands; this would only have been done with a view to concealing an abnormal condition of the gland, and there is apparently no power by which such cases can be dealt with, although in the case of foreign meat the regulations provide for this contingency by refusing carcases so mutilated permission to land. From the foregoing it is very evident that opportunities exist for the disposal of diseased meat that would escape the Inspector's attention.

The remedy is the establishment of a Public Abattoir, where all slaughtering could be carried out under the supervision of a pro-



perly qualified Inspector. All meat killed outside should also be deposited for inspection in the same building. No carcase should be allowed to be removed except such as has been stamped or marked as having been passed by the Inspector.

The slaughter-houses, six of which are registered, and 1 licensed yearly, are mostly situated in the old parts of the town in crowded areas, which render them objectionable from hygienic, as well as from a humane point of view. With one exception they are antiquated erections which require constant attention in order to keep them up to the requirements of the bye-laws. Here again the need of an Abattoir is evident, but until private owners can be induced to use it, it cannot be expected to pay, and at the present time it is not possible to compel them to do so.

**Action under Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.**—A detailed statement of the work done during the year under the above Acts will be found in the accompanying Report of the Inspector of Nuisances, who is the Inspector appointed under the Acts.

**Nuisances.**—These are dealt with by intimation notices for their abatement, also by interviews with the owners or persons concerned. In general this proceeding is found sufficient for the abatement. In some cases it is found necessary to follow these notices up with a legal notice. Out of 485 cases of nuisances reported it was found necessary to serve 174 intimation notices, 83 of which required the extra pressure of a legal notice. Details of the above are furnished in the Inspector's Report.

The pond in the rear of Linden Crescent is gradually being filled in, steps should be taken to prevent objectionable matter being thrown in by having the site fenced off.

I have received complaints of the recurrence of a nuisance that is caused by the accumulation of manure and rubbish heaps deposited in the market gardens at the West end of the town. These complaints were attended to and the refuse removed, but the necessity for more supervision over these gardens is very evident, as the deposit of strong manure in the vicinity of houses is most objectionable to the tenants, and any accumulation of manure or refuse is a favourable breeding ground for flies, which become a means for the carriage of infection.



**Destruction of Rats.**—During the year operations were undertaken by the Corporation at 38 centres, comprising 14 private houses, 10 shops and stores, 3 stables, 2 hotels, 2 farm premises, 2 chicken runs, and 5 other premises. Various methods were employed, traps, virus, strychnine, and barium carbonate. In the case of the baits, these were laid down until they had ceased to be eaten, and in the majority of cases it was reported that no more rats had been seen. Where runs have been found they have in several cases been filled in. Operations are still proceeding.

In addition to the above the S. E. & C. Railway Co. have been dealing with rat infected spots at their own premises at the port. The methods they adopt are identical with those of the Corporation, and it is understood the rats are being kept under, but the complete destruction appears to be quite improbable.

## SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

**Sewer Outfall.**—The condition of the sewer outfall remains practically in the same state as referred to in my last annual report. The plans have been approved by the Local Government Board, who have granted permission for the Council to obtain a loan to carry out their plans, which comprise the extension in an eastward direction to a point in deep water off Copt Point.

During the year a further scheme has been approved by the Corporation in addition to that of extension. This comprises the screening of the sewage by means of revolving screens in a chamber to be inserted in the line of the high level sewer in the neighbourhood of East Street. The sewage from the low level sewer will be raised by means of compressed air, generated at the Refuse Destructor, into the high level sewer where it will be screened in the chamber. The sludge from the screens will be removed from time to time, in closed buckets, to be cremated at the Refuse Destructor. It is contemplated that this will be in working order by August, 1912.

**Condition of Sewers.**—During the year the sewer in Alexandra Street, and that in the passage on the west side of Castle Hill Avenue, have been relaid. No provision for relaying of sewers has been made in the estimates for the ensuing year.

**The Condition of House Drains.**—The drains of all new buildings are required to be laid according to the Building Bye-laws, which also require that they should be watertight. They are tested and examined by the Building Inspector before being passed. As regards the older houses these are being examined year by year and much improvement has been effected in this direction. Recently, however, we have been practically precluded from employing the water tests, which I consider is the only reliable test for revealing defects. It is recommended that only the smoke test or the coloured water test should be employed, both of which give only negative results. Every drain is liable through accident or carelessness to become blocked, and thus to undergo the water test, which, if the drain is faultily constructed, or has weak and defective joints, at once finds out these weak spots and does by natural process what is claimed we do by artificially applying the water test. Therefore I cannot see the use of precluding the water test as artificially applied, and I am of opinion this matter ought to be re-considered.

As these Bye-laws refer only to new buildings, only such sanitary repairs as are discovered on examination by the Sanitary Department are made to comply with the Bye-laws. In those instances in which defects are found by private individuals which frequently occur, no notice is received by the Sanitary Department, and the work is carried out by those individuals, and the Department has therefore no opportunity of satisfying itself with regard to the efficiency of the work. It would appear to be only reasonable that notice should be given to the Sanitary Department in every case in which a drain has been opened, and I would suggest in framing new Bye-laws this should be borne in mind.

**Method of Disposal of Sewage.**—With the exception of some half-a-dozen houses lying on the outskirts of the town, this is effected by means of water carriage discharging the sewage untreated directly into the sea.

**Removal and Disposal of House Refuse.**—This work is carried out by the Corporation. The refuse, both house and trade, is collected in covered carts from all premises at least three times a week, and from the busiest parts of the town and large hotels more frequently. All refuse is now disposed of in the Destructor, which has been working satisfactorily.



Occasional complaints as to smoke and smell from the Destructor have been received. These occurred in the late summer, when excessive amount of wet vegetable matter formed part of the refuse burnt, and by reason of the use of gas fires a reduced quantity of cinders had to be dealt with. The complaints have not been constant and only over short periods. The defects were quickly remedied.

**Offensive Trades.**—No offensive trade is carried on in the district.

**Bye-laws as to Common Lodging Houses.**—These Bye-laws were allowed in 1889. There are five of these houses in the town, including the one mentioned in my last report, which now complies with the requirements. The provisions of Section 74 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, as regards provision of separate sanitary accommodation for persons of each sex, are in force in all.

## SCHOOLS.

**Sanitary Condition.**—At the Wesleyan Schools the drains have been connected with the sewer in Dover Road, and the drains have been relaid and new urinals and modern w.c. basins fixed at the Christ Church Schools. At the Sandgate Schools, North Council Schools, and Dover Road Schools, the latrines are not kept in a sanitary condition, and should be replaced by single basin w.c.'s. The lavatory accommodation is inadequate at the Dover Road Schools, and at the Roman Catholic Schools the Managers have this question under consideration.

**Lavatory Accommodation.**—This is not sufficiently recognised as a means for enforcing cleanliness amongst the children, and more advantage might be taken of the accommodation afforded, which is however in some cases very inadequate.

The floors in class rooms, corridors, and staircases throughout the Schools have been treated with a dust preventing preparation, which has given very satisfactory results.

More care is evident in ventilation, and providing proper position as regards light and position when seated. The evils arising from children sitting at desks not suited to them has been pointed out, and the advice is, I am pleased to say, being acted upon, as this is borne in mind when ordering new desks.



**Closures of Public Elementary Schools by Orders of the Sanitary Authority, during 1911, for Measles.**—The following Schools were closed for the periods mentioned on account of the prevalence of measles :—

Dover Road Council Infants'—11 days (Feb. 7th to Feb. 17th).

Morehall Council Infants'—7 days (Feb. 6th to Feb. 10th).

„ „ „ —9 days (March 5th to March 13th).

„ „ All Depts.—13 days (April 1st to April 13th).

Roman Catholic Infants'.—7 days (Feb. 11th to Feb. 17th).

Christ Church Infants'.—8 days (Feb. 10th to Feb. 17th).

„ „ —8 days (Oct. 3rd to Oct. 10th).

„ „ —5 days (Nov. 13th to Nov. 17th).

Sandgate Schools All Departments.—13 days (April 1st, to April 13th).

Wesleyan Infants'.—7 days (Feb. 26th to March 4th).

**Arrangements for the Medical Inspection of School Children.**—The Medical Officer of Health for the Borough is also the School Medical Officer, and carries out the statutory duties for School Medical Inspection. A School Nurse has been appointed and commenced her duties on September 1st, 1910, which, in addition to being present at the medical inspections, consists in visiting cases of illness reported as infectious diseases, in visiting the houses of children who are excluded on account of illness, and also for the purpose of “following up” those who have been recommended for treatment at the time of the medical inspections.

**Action taken for Preventing the Spread of Infectious Disease.**—As School Medical Officer information is available through the Managers, Teachers, and Attendance Officers, of the occurrence of infectious disease among the scholars. If no medical man is in attendance the case is visited by the School Nurse, who reports the nature of the case. An exclusion notice is sent to the teacher of the school which the child attends, and if the disease is not notifiable, a card is sent to the parents giving general information of the disease, and instructions as to keeping the child at home, and notifying the teachers of any further cases. On the occurrence of measles in a school, these cards are at once sent to the parents of all the children in the infants' department.

**Methods of Dealing with Infectious Disease.**—The Infectious Diseases Notification Act adopted in 1890, and the Infectious Diseases Prevention Act adopted in 1896, are in force in the Borough.

**Small Pox Hospital.**—Provision is made for the isolation of Small Pox at the Small Pox Hospital. This building, which is situated at the foot of the hills on the Dover Road, about half a mile N.E. of the town, is a wooden structure containing two wards, and is capable of accommodating four patients and two nurses. There is sufficient space for the erection of further pavilions if necessary. The water supply is very deficient and is a serious defect.

The experience gained by the outbreak in July points to the inadequacy of this hospital when it becomes a question of several cases being admitted at the same time. Till this year only one case had been treated at a time, and the existing accommodation was sufficient for the demands. When, however, it comes to two or more cases it is found that the administrative accommodation is quite inadequate. More than one nurse is then required, especially if the cases are severe. This means at once extension, and tents had to be resorted to in July. Fortunately the weather was fine and dry during the whole period, otherwise the conditions would have been very trying, and still more so if the outbreak had occurred during the winter months. There is no separate lavatory accommodation for the nurses and staff, which is a matter that requires immediate attention. The arrangements for baths also requires attention and should be dealt with, as it was found that an enormous expenditure of time and labour was incurred in providing a daily hot bath which is so essential in the treatment of these cases. The water supply question was solved at the time by having a water tumbril placed closed to the building and filled from time to time by water carted up to a spot outside the fence and led to the tumbril by a fixed pipe. This worked satisfactorily during the summer, but would not succeed in frosty weather. The question of artificial lighting is also a matter that requires consideration.

These are some of the most important details that became self-evident during this year's experience, and I consider they are necessary on the grounds that we are more liable to a repetition of an outbreak, and also to more cases being in need of isolation at one



time than has been the experience in former years, on account of the greater number of persons unprotected by vaccination that exists at the present time.

It is a matter of satisfaction that the entire area around the hospital has been fenced in by a double unclimable fence, which was much needed, also that telephone communication with the office of the Sanitary Department was established during the time the hospital was in use.

Three cases have been admitted during the year, one of whom died.

**Sanatorium.**—Provision for the accommodation and isolation of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Enteric patients is provided in this institution, which stands enclosed by an iron fence on  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres of ground, on the eastern boundary of the town. The building consists of an administrative block, 3 ward blocks, a porter's lodge, laundry, mortuary, a disinfecting chamber with Thresh's steam disinfecter, boiler house, and carriage lodge. The old administrative building is now used as an observation block, and contains three single bedded wards.

Three diseases can be treated concurrently in the hospital, viz., Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Enteric Fever. The accommodation is as follows :—

Scarlet Fever Block	...	...	14 beds
Diphtheria Block	...	...	20 „
Enteric Block	...	...	12 „
Observation Block	...	...	3 „
			—
			49
			—

This number is sufficient for the needs of the town and Sandgate, with whose Council an Agreement exists for taking the above diseases from that district, a charge being made of £2 2s. a week for each patient.

The Nursing Staff consists of the Matron, 2 Staff Nurses, and 6 Probationers, 2 Ward Maids, 1 Laundry Maid, Cook, 2 Domestic Maids, Porter and Wife.

I wish again to record my satisfaction with the manner in which the staff have carried out their duties, and the excellent condition maintained in the whole establishment.



**Cases during the Year.**—During the year the following cases were admitted from your district :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	55
Diphtheria	...	...	...	26
Enteric	...	...	...	2
Measles	...	...	...	10
Other Diseases (including 5 Small Pox contacts for quarantine)	...	...	...	12
				<hr/> 105 <hr/>

Five deaths have occurred in the hospital this year as under :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria	...	...	...	2
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	1
Measles	...	...	...	—
Other Diseases	...	...	...	1
				<hr/> 5 <hr/>

The following cases remained under treatment on December 31st, 1911 :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	18
Diphtheria	...	...	...	4
				<hr/> 22 <hr/>

There have been no return cases noticed during the year, nor has there been an instance of a patient contracting another disease whilst in the hospital.

The “ Other Diseases ” mentioned in the tables were errors of diagnosis, and suspicious cases of infectious disease which were isolated for observation purposes.

**Disinfection.**—All infected bedding, mattresses, clothing and articles of this nature are treated in the “ Thresh Steam Disinfector.” For disinfection of rooms Formalin, either in solution as spray or generated from the Alformant lamp, is used.

**Methods of Control of Tuberculosis.**—Compulsory Notification of Tuberculosis under the Public Health (Tuberculosis)

Regulations, 1908, came into force on January 1st, 1909, and one new case has been notified for the year 1911, no notifications of change of address have been received. Voluntary notification was adopted last year, and five cases have been returned. This number is not at all proportionate to the real amount that exists.

The Compulsory Notification under the Regulations has proved most useful in enabling those cases, who are frequently changing their residence, to be followed up; steps are taken to have the rooms disinfected before re-occupation, and where a death has occurred. Printed instructions of advice and precautions to be taken are distributed, the sanitary condition of their surroundings noted, and where defective, remedied. The same procedure is adopted in all other known cases, such as the Sickness and Death returns bring to notice.

On May 1st, 1911, the Public Health (Tuberculosis in Hospitals) Regulations, 1911, came into force, and from that time until the end of the year six cases were notified. In April, in anticipation of this further extension of notification, I submitted the following report :—

“The Regulations are an extension of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908, which provided for the notification of pulmonary tuberculosis occurring amongst the inmates of Poor Law Institutions, or persons under the care of District Medical Officers, to the notification of similar cases occurring amongst the in-patients or out-patients at hospitals or other similar institutions for the treatment of the sick which are supported wholly or partially otherwise than by contributions of the patients (or their relatives or guardians), and otherwise than from rates and taxes.

The notification is to be made by the Medical Officer who is in attendance upon the patient in the hospital, to the Medical Officer of Health for the area in which the hospital is situated.

The remuneration of medical men who are required to notify under the Order is fixed at one shilling, which is the fee payable to the Medical Officer of a public body or institution for a notification under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889.

As some of the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, relative to infectious diseases are not usually appropriate in cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, provision has been made that nothing in

the Regulations shall have effect so as to apply or to authorise any-one to put in force with respect to a person in relation to whom a notification has been made, any enactment which renders him, or any other person, liable to a penalty, or subjects him to any restriction, prohibition, or disability affecting him or his employment, means of livelihood or residence, on the ground of his suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.

In this respect, on the receipt of a notification enquiries will have to be made either by the Medical Officer of Health or a trained assistant, and needful advice given as to precaution to be taken. This advice must not, however, interfere with that given by the doctor in attendance on the patient. Re-visits will have to be made by an officer from the Medical Officer of Health's Department, such as an inspector, health visitor, or nurse set apart for this work, who will encourage the patient in carrying out the treatment necessary for maintaining his ability to work, and the precautions needed to prevent infection. The results of these visits will be reported to the Medical Officer of Health, or to the attending physician according to circumstances.

**Special Powers.**—Special powers are conferred upon the Council empowering them to take the necessary measures to secure the disinfection of infected premises and of infected articles, and to secure the destruction of infectious discharges. They are empowered also to employ such reasonable assistance as will tend to diminish the risk of infection arising from the conditions affecting the use or occupation by a patient of a room as a sleeping apartment, and to supply for the use of the patient any appliance, utensil, or article as sputum bottles or boxes, paper handkerchiefs, and disinfectants, which may be of assistance in preventing the spread of infection.

The Council is already empowered to provide hospitals for treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis, and this power extends to the provision of dispensaries or hospitals for the treatment of out-patients. This enables you to make use of such existing accommodation in whole or part, and subject to proper safeguards, as exists at the Small Pox Hospital and Sanatorium, for patients suffering from tuberculosis, where those buildings are not required for the purposes for which they are provided.

The Order also allows the provision of appliances or apparatus such as temporary shelters with the necessary furniture and utensils,



for the use of the patients, by which means patients may sometimes be treated at their own homes under suitable sanitary conditions or continue treatment at home after a short stay in a Sanatorium.

Powers are given you also to appoint such officers and for making such arrangements as may be requisite for giving advice, and for carrying out the provisions of the present Regulations and those of 1908.

An important object of notification is to afford you an opportunity of investigating the conditions under which the patient has been living, and ascertaining whether other members of the household should be encouraged to seek medical advice.

In June, 1909, I reported on the Regulations of 1908, and made certain recommendations, which were as follows. The first two were adopted, but the others were deferred or not considered necessary.

As above stated you have powers to adopt such of the recommendations as are not already in force, and I would suggest they again receive your serious consideration.

- (1) Voluntary notification of patients other than Poor Law.
- (2) Gratuitous bacteriological examination of sputum.
- (3) Provision of spit-bottles and handkerchiefs for the poor.
- (4) Provision of dispensary, or treatment of patients suffering from the disease at Outpatients' departments of Hospitals.
- (5) Provision of sanatorium, or arrangement with Hospitals for advanced cases of the disease.
- (6) Provision for sufficient supervision of cases by qualified nurse or health visitor.

However as we are now on the eve of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1911, coming into force it would be desirable if the matters referred to in above report were re-considered, especially that portion regarding special powers that are conferred upon the Council, the necessity for supervision and visiting by a competent Health Visitor being one of the most pressing needs.

**Amount of Hospital Accommodation for Cases of Pulmonary Phthisis.**—Occasionally early cases are admitted into the Victoria (General) Hospital, but admission is not generally encouraged. As a rule I am informed they do well. Advanced cases are not admitted.

Twenty-eight deaths occurred from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and four under the heading of "other Tubercular disease," the death rates respectively being 0·8 and 0·1, that is, 0·9 for the two combined.

### Incidence of Disease.

**Scarlet Fever.**—Sixty-eight notifications of this disease were received. The distribution was as follows :—

First quarter	...	...	16
Second „	...	...	9
Third „	...	...	6
Fourth „	...	...	37
			—
			68
			—

Nine of the cases occurring in the first quarter were among children attending a private day school, and infection was introduced by a child who returned to school after having had an attack of what the parents thought was measles, no medical man had been called in nor had the existence of a case of measles come to my knowledge as the child was attending a private school. One other case was imported.

Two cases in the second quarter were imported, and a third was due to infection from a child suffering from septic sores on the hands and who had recently recovered from scarlet fever.

Two cases in the third quarter were also imported, and a third case was due to infection from one of these, her aunt.

During the fourth quarter an outbreak occurred in the Morehall district of the North Ward, which was traceable to a child attending the Morehall Schools from outside the borough. Thirteen cases were notified from houses from which children attended this school. There was also another focus of infection in the East Ward, which gave rise to recurring cases in houses among children attending St. Mary's, Dover Road Council, North Council, Sidney Street, and Christ Church Schools, in all 19 cases. There were also five young persons over school age and working in different premises who contracted the disease.

This outbreak has proved a matter of much difficulty to trace the origin on account of the mildness of the type of the disease, and to there being a prevalence of catarrh and sore throats at the com-

mencement, which gave rise to cases of scarlet fever being overlooked, the children not being sufficiently ill to call in medical advice, until a further case occurred with more definite symptoms and consequent illness sufficient to alarm the parents. I continually found on enquiring into notified cases that other members of the family had been ill with sore throats at short intervals previously, and in several cases these were found to be showing signs of desquamation. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that fresh cases kept cropping up from time to time. The infection does not appear to have been spread in the schools themselves to any extent as there was no explosion, but children went down at intervals of a week or more, and as above stated it was generally found that there had been abortive cases at the homes.

**Diphtheria.**—Thirty-two cases of this disease were notified during the year, with distribution as under :—

First quarter	...	...	3
Second „	...	...	4
Third „	...	...	2
Fourth „	...	...	23
			—
			32
			—

The cases occurring during the first nine months were three young children under school age, two others occurred in one house where they were nursed at home, the remaining five being children attending the elementary schools.

The increase in the fourth quarter was due to the prevalence of sore throats previously mentioned among children, and also to the generally mild type of the disease, although two children under three years of age died. These were supposed to have bad colds, and no medical advice was sought until they were in extremis. On account of this prevalence of sore throat swabs were taken from various school children affected, and although the clinical symptoms of diphtheria were not present, i.e., there was no membrane, yet in several instances the diphtheria bacillus was cultivated, and the nature of the complaint was thus brought to light. This condition was found in seven children. All contacts were isolated and examined, and by exclusion of these the outbreak was checked and finally stamped out. This was repeated at another school which threatened to become affected, with a similar result.



**Enteric Fever.**—Only two notifications were received during the year ; one being a case from an infected house in the first quarter of the year, the other case occurring in October, of which no definite source of the cause of infection could be discovered. Both of the cases were removed to the Sanatorium, one subsequently dying from the disease.

**Small Pox.**—There was an outbreak of this disease in July, which accounted for three cases that occurred locally, and I have since been informed a fourth case, a child removed to Beckenham from the originally infected house here, developed smallpox in a very mild form.

The following report presented to the Council on September 1st gives the history of the outbreak :—

“On June 30th I was informed of a death that had occurred on the 26th of that month due to what was supposed to be ptomaine poisoning. The medical attendant, however, not being satisfied consulted with me, and in consequence certain enquiries were made. On July 2nd from information I obtained, I came to the conclusion that death was due to smallpox of a malignant type and one in which the characteristic rash failed to appear. As an inquest had been held and a post mortem examination made on the body on June 26th, several persons besides those in the house had been in contact. All these were offered vaccination and were kept under observation during the period of incubation and for some days after. All persons in the house, as well as the undertaker and his assistants, were re-vaccinated on the 3rd and 4th of July, as well as some members of their families. The disease however had eight days start, with the result that three other cases were notified on July 6th, 7th and 13th respectively, the first being a man who had assisted at the post mortem, the other two were the undertaker's assistants. These patients were at once removed to the Small Pox Hospital, and the inmates of the houses from which they were removed were vaccinated and quarantined in an empty block at the Sanatorium, where they were kept under observation for a fortnight. The first two cases of those removed were not severe, one being a very mild case. The third however occurred in a man aged 66, who had not been vaccinated since infancy. This man developed the hæmorrhagic form and died on the fifth day after admission.

These cases were such as would reasonably be expected to occur under the circumstances, they having all been in close contact with the first case, even though after death. I am glad to say no extension took place after these cases, which shows that the measures taken to prevent the spread of the disease were efficacious. As is usual with an outbreak of small pox many details have to be attended to, and I must congratulate you on having taken in hand the matters I previously recommended, viz., telephonic communication with the hospital, improved water supply, and the fencing surrounding the grounds, etc., all of which were carried out and put in working order by the Borough Engineer with a promptitude that deserves every praise. During the first week the hospital was in use two nurses from the Sanatorium volunteered their services, and as they had just previously been successfully re-vaccinated they were engaged and performed their duties to my entire satisfaction. Subsequently a third nurse was required, and one was obtained from the Dover Nursing Institute, who remained on duty one week. It was necessary to provide tent accommodation for the nurses and two bell tents were obtained for their use. As there was a possibility of a spread of the disease preparation for further accommodation had to be considered.

The cause of this outbreak was the importation of infection by the case which was supposed to have died of ptomaine poisoning. This man, Mr. A., arrived at Tilbury on June 10th from Australia per s.s. "Omrah." At Naples, where the ship called, some sailors discharged from quarantine came on board, one of these men occupied the same berth as Mr. A. and a fellow-passenger Mr. B. On arrival at Tilbury Mr. A. proceeded to Hastings, which place he left on June 19th and came on to Folkestone. On June 2nd he was taken ill and died as above stated on June 26th. Mr. B. proceeded to a village in Gloucestershire and was also taken ill on the 22nd, and on the 29th his case was notified as small pox. Information of this case reached me on July 2nd, and in consequence of this Mr. A.'s disease was considered to be a malignant type of small pox, and the occurrence of the three local cases who had been in close contact confirmed this opinion. Great credit is due to Dr. Jelf, Medical Officer of Health to the Rural District Council of Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire, and to Dr. Scarlyn Wilson, Medical Officer of Health Hastings, for their promptness in forwarding the information, otherwise our first local case might very well have escaped notice, as the



symptoms were so mild and would probably have been overlooked had we not had the man under close observation as a contact with small pox. Had this case been overlooked there might have been a severe explosion of the disease, taking into consideration his occupation and the extremely unsatisfactory amount of protection by vaccination which obtains here as well as throughout the country owing to the readiness with which the public evade the vaccination of their children under the Conscientious Objectors' clause."

It will be understood how easily an extension of the infection might have occurred but for the valuable assistance given by other Medical Officers of Health, who had cognisance of information concerning details in connection with the case, and for the promptitude with which they communicated that information.

The tendency at present appears to be to avoid vaccination until an outbreak occurs, the consequence is that an increasing proportion of the population are thereby exposing themselves to the risk of infection, and are sowing the seed for outbreaks on a larger scale than has been recently experienced. This entails heavier expense when an outbreak does occur in providing efficient isolation of cases and supervision of contacts, when at the present time we are seeking to provide sanatorium treatment for consumptives and in many instances small pox hospitals have been ear-marked as suitable for the purpose. This will not be possible if the population is allowed to remain unprotected by vaccination and re-vaccination, and when an epidemic should occur the rush of applicants for vaccination will far exceed the supply of vaccine, and much valuable time will thereby be lost, and the disease will have established itself before the effect of the protection by vaccination has had time to prevent it.

**Chicken Pox.**—In consequence of the outbreak of small pox in London and its extension to the County of Kent, I recommended that chicken pox should be made notifiable for a period of three months. The necessary steps were taken, and with the approval of the Local Government Board the Infectious Disease Notification Act was made applicable to chicken pox during the months of June, July and August. During this period 17 cases were notified.

**Vaccination.**—The figures in the following table were furnished by the Clerk to the Guardians, and give some idea of the



serious reduction in the numbers of infants vaccinated during the last six years :—

Year.	Primary Vaccinations.	No. of Births Registered.	Percentage Vaccinated.
1906	404	675	60
1907	380	645	59
1908	349	647	54
1909	319	630	50
1910	264	592	44
1911	225	581	38

In other words the number of children vaccinated has fallen from three-fifths to two-fifths of those born, the fall being most noticeable during the years following the Vaccination Act of 1907.

**Measles.**—The epidemic of this disease mentioned in my report for 1910, as commencing in September of that year, continued into this year without diminution and lasted till the middle of April. During the first three months 17 deaths were registered, 16 of whom were children under 5 years of age, which with the 8 deaths in 1910 made a total of 25 deaths due to the epidemic of this disease. The type of the disease being severe and the condition of the houses in many instances being unsatisfactory, also children in the Victoria Hospital becoming infected, steps were ultimately taken to admit certain selected cases into the Sanatorium with the approval of the Sanitary Committee. Ten such cases were taken in from homes the sanitary conditions of which were very defective, and I am able to say that although the cases were severe and complicated with bronchitis and pneumonia, all were subsequently discharged cured. It was fortunate that during the first quarter the Sanatorium was practically empty and more cases might have been treated there if consent had been given earlier. It was not, however, till March 10th, that permission was obtained although frequently asked for. After the Christmas holidays the epidemic spread rapidly all the schools becoming implicated in succession. Closure of infants' departments on the lines mentioned in my last report was resorted to as soon as cases occurred. In two instances mixed departments at two schools were affected, but as the children under school age were now heavily attacked it was very difficult to keep in touch with all infected houses and the energies of the Sanitary Department and School Nurse were heavily taxed in order to cope with the epidemic. Besides

this, all children from houses infected attending the infants' department were excluded from school attendance, and in addition were excluded from attending Sunday School. Cards were printed and sent to each school as it became infected to be forwarded to the parents of all scholars. The following is a copy :—

FOLKESTONE BOROUGH EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

*Notice to Parents re Measles.*

Measles having occurred among the scholars at the School which your child(ren) attends, and as it is possible that your child(ren) may have contracted the disease, I have to request you to give particular attention to the state of your child(ren)'s health during the next 3 weeks, and upon the slightest sign of illness to abstain from sending such child(ren) to School (including Sunday School, etc.), at the same time please notify the Head Teacher of the fact.

Children who become ill with Measles must be kept from School for 4 weeks. Other children from the same house if attending an INFANTS' Department must be kept away from School (including Sunday School, etc.), whether they have had the disease or not, for 3 weeks from date of last child falling ill. If attending an UPPER Department they must be kept away from School (unless they have already had the disease) for 3 weeks from date of last child falling ill.

43, DOVER ROAD,

*School Medical Officer.*

FOLKESTONE.

NOTE.

Measles is a very infectious and serious illness in young children, many children dying from it, and parents should take great care of their children when suffering from this disease. The early symptoms are those of a cold which might at first be slight ; there is generally running at the eyes and nose, sneezing and possibly a cough. Measles requires about 12 days to develop after infection. If a parent is suspicious that the child is sickening for Measles she should keep the child from contact with all other children and also from exposure in public places. She should also send for a doctor.

Pamphlets on Notes on Infectious Diseases were sent to all

Head Teachers at the various schools, and also to certain of the Assistant Teachers.

Disinfection of class rooms affected was frequently carried out, and attention given to the ventilation during and after school hours.

**Whooping Cough.**—Very few cases of this disease occurred during the year. No deaths were registered.

**Diarrhoea.**—The mortality from this disease was the heaviest since 1906, which closely resembled the present in climatic conditions, being hot and dry during the summer months. Prior to July six deaths had been registered. These were cases of enteritis in infants, two of children under two years of age, caused by improper feeding. During July, August and September, diarrhoea appeared in an epidemic form and caused 29 deaths. Of these,

23 were under 1 year of age,  
1 between 1 and 2 years,  
1 between 5 and 15 years,  
4 were over 65 years of age.

The heaviest incidence was noted in the North and East Wards, the West Ward being very lightly affected, viz.:—

West Ward ...	...	2
North Ward ...	...	17
East Ward ...	...	10
		—
		29
		—

This is accounted for by the difference in the social conditions and surroundings that exists between the West and the North and East Wards, the two latter being to a large extent occupied by the artizan classes, whose houses are smaller and not so well provided with the conveniences for storing and keeping articles of food, which are thereby more liable to contamination and deterioration by bacterial agencies. Measures were taken to awake public interest in adopting precautions against infection, and in accordance with previous practice pamphlets containing suggestions *re* precautions were circulated by the Sanitary Staff and Visitors under the Notification of Births Act, also the Sisters of St. Saviour's and St. Eanswythe's districts were supplied with copies for distribution amongst houses visited by them. The Sanitary Staff was also



instructed to carry out a rapid inspection of the infected districts, and as far as possible to remedy nuisances arising from accumulations of refuse when found and generally to see that premises were kept in a proper and cleanly condition as regards the outsides of the houses. I also recommended that the services of the School Nurse might with advantage be utilised as Health Visitor, a position for which she is qualified. This would have enabled her to visit the homes and note any defects within doors where trouble most frequently occurs, and to instruct and explain to parents how to carry out the necessary precautions. This recommendation was referred to the Education Committee and fell to the ground, as the epidemic ceased at the end of September. The advantage to be derived from the services of a Health Visitor should not be lost sight of, and I hope that some decision may be come to before another epidemic has occurred.

**Cancer.**—During the year 37 deaths were registered as due to this disease, which gives a death rate of 1·1 per 1,000. The deaths were distributed as follows :—

West Ward ...	...	12
North Ward ...	...	15
East Ward ...	...	10
		—
		37
		—

The average for the last seven years is West Ward 14, North Ward 11, and East Ward 9, which is about the proportion allotted for each Ward, so that there does not appear to be any preponderance in any one Ward.

**Bacteriological Examinations.**—During the year the following examinations for pathogenic organisms were made :—

Diphtheria ...	...	116
Typhoid ...	...	3

The number of swabs taken for diphtheria were heavy on account of three consecutive negative results being required before the discharge of a patient, and also to the necessity for taking swabs from contacts during an outbreak amongst school children.

Since the middle of November the bacteriological examinations for diagnosis of diphtheria, enteric fever and pulmonary phthisis,

also the examination of hair for ringworm has been undertaken at the laboratory of the Kent County Council at Maidstone. This will result in a material reduction in the cost of this examination, as the cost will now fall upon the County rate.

**Factory and Workshops Act.**—In the accompanying Tables provided by the Secretary of State, the number of inspections, defects and remedies and other matters dealing with the Act are recorded.

**Bakehouses.**—There are forty bakehouses in the Borough, of which three are underground bakehouses. As they comply in every respect with the requirements of the Council, they have been registered. The bakehouse reported in my last report as unfit for the purpose has been closed. Failure to whitewash walls and ceilings was found in four instances, requiring notices to be served to carry this out.

### **Vital Statistics.**

**Population.**—The population of the Borough at the census of 1911 was 33,338, an increase of 2,959 on the population at the census of 1901. The estimated population at the middle of 1911 was 33,566, and that for 1910 36,630. It will therefore be seen that the population was considerably over-estimated, as has been the case in the majority of towns, consequently causing incorrect birth and death rates during the past few years.

It is customary to base the population on the average number of persons occupying a house as stated in the census of 1901, together with the number of inhabited houses. This appeared to be the most efficient method of arriving at the estimated population, and would appear to have been theoretically correct as long as the birth rate continued normal. No allowance having been taken for a continually reducing birth rate, which has occurred in common with the rest of the country, has rendered this computation incorrect, for in the census of 1911 the number of persons per house was found to have been materially reduced, being 0·9 less than the previous census.

At the census of 1911 the Ward populations were as follows :—

Ward.	Males.	Females.	Total.
North ...	5,893	7,045	12,938
West ...	3,836	8,092	11,928
East ...	4,019	4,453	8,472
	<hr/> 13,748 <hr/>	<hr/> 19,590 <hr/>	<hr/> 33,338 <hr/>

**Births.**—During the year the births registered were 304 males and 277 females, making a total of 581, a decrease of 11 births on the previous year. The birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated population of the Borough is 17·3, being lower than any previous Folkestone birth rate, and considerably lower than the birth rate for the whole country. It will be seen from the following table that the inhabitants of the West Ward must be held responsible, to a large extent, for the low birth rate.

Ward.	Population (estimated).	No. of Births registered.	Birth rate per 1,000 of Population.
North ...	13,626	302	23·2
West ...	12,009	91	7·6
East ..	8,531	188	22·0

Thirty-five illegitimate births were registered during the year as compared with 23 during the preceding year. The increase of 12 is largely due to the inclusion of births taking place outside the Borough of children born to parents having a home address within the Borough, which accounted for nine illegitimate births.

The illegitimate birth rate for the Borough is 6 per cent. of the total births.

**Infantile Mortality.**—The number of deaths registered under one year of age was 67, giving the infantile mortality rate per 1,000 births registered of 115·3.

Table IV. gives a detailed account of the deaths from the stated causes in weeks for the first three months of life, and three-monthly periods up to twelve months of life, of infants, divided into different wards and for the district as a whole. The death rate, although in excess of last year, which was remarkably low, is still below the average for the past ten years and is considerably lower than the



infantile mortality rate for England and Wales for the year, which is 130 per 1,000 births registered. The most conspicuous cause of increase was in deaths from zymotic diseases, measles accounting for 8 deaths and diarrhoea 27 deaths. Reference has already been made to these diseases and the means to combat them. The deaths from wasting diseases compare favourably with last year, shewing a slight decrease. Three deaths have been registered under syphilis which compares very unfavourably with previous years. During the previous records only 3 deaths have occurred from this disease during the preceding eight years.

### **Action under Notification of Births Act.—**

Number of births notified to the Medical Officer of Health for the year ending December 31st, 1911.	...	...	565
---	-----	-----	-----

Number of infants in respect of whom notice was sent to the Executive Committee of the Folkestone Public Health Association, which also includes cases in which Nurses of the Association have been called in in the first instance	...	...	...	...	...	...	371
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Of the 371 cases under supervision by the Visitors, some were subsequently referred to their medical man or sent to the hospital to obtain proper treatment. In one instance only was the advice of the Medical Officer of Health requisitioned.

The Executive Committee report that the visits are much appreciated by the persons concerned, and in no instance has admission or the request to tender advice been refused. In fact they are often met with the request to visit a neighbour's infant. It has been possible in some instances to weigh the infants at regular intervals, but until facilities can be afforded by the provision of proper accommodation and a weighing machine, this cannot be carried out systematically. It is very desirable that weighing at regular intervals should take place not only to enable progress or the reverse to be noted, but it also induces a healthy spirit of rivalry amongst the mothers.

**Deaths.**—The total number of deaths registered within the district was 387, giving a gross death rate of 11·5 per 1,000.

Deaths among non-residents registered in the Borough numbered 45. Deaths of residents occurring in districts outside the Borough numbered 45. Therefore the nett deaths at all ages belonging to the district will not differ from the gross deaths, the death rate remaining the same.

**Zymotic Diseases.**—The seven principal Zymotic Diseases were responsible for 61 deaths.

The Zymotic death rate for the 10 years is as follows :--

1902	...	...	1·6
1903	...	...	1·2
1904	...	...	1·8
1905	...	...	0·9
1906	...	...	1·2
1907	...	...	0·6
1908	...	...	0·8
1909	...	...	0·2
1910	...	...	0·5
1911	...	...	1·8

The following table shows the deaths caused by these diseases during the past 10 years :—

			1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Fever	{	Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
		Measles ...	3	12	0	9	1	5	9	0	8	17
		Diphtheria (in- cluding Mem- branous Croup)	6	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	3
		Whooping Cough	13	13	12	4	2	2	16	2	7	—
		Typhus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Simple, cont. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Typhoid ...	6	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
		Diarrhoea ...	22	9	47	15	40	12	6	8	3	37
		Scarlet Fever ...	1	3	1	3	0	3	0	0	0	1
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		51	39	63	32	44	24	31	10	19	61	

**Port Sanitary.**—In consequence of the prevalence of Cholera in many districts of Eastern and Southern Europe this summer, particular attention has been paid to the arrival of the undesirable class of passenger arriving from those ports or districts stated to be cholera infected in the weekly returns received from the Local Government Board. Notices of their arrival and of their proceeding to a fixed address have been forwarded to the Sanitary Authority for the district in which that address was situated. The Sanitary Authorities of 77 such districts were advised during the period between July and November. As there is considerable risk of infection being deposited by means of the lavatories on the trains by which these persons travel, arrangements were made for the disinfection of such lavatories, and also of the permanent way on which the train is drawn up at its point of departure, with a strong disinfectant. This has been regularly carried on throughout the Autumn and early Winter months.

Appended is a Table of Meteorological observations taken at the Sanatorium Meteorological Station.

I enclose the Report of the Sanitary Inspector for the year.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

M. G. YUNGE-BATEMAN,

M.R.C.S., L.S.A., D.P.H. (CAMB.),

Medical Officer of Health



*To His Worship the Mayor and Members of the Corporation  
of Folkestone.*

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you my twenty-second Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1911.

The work in my department is constantly increasing and becoming of a more varied character, due to the introduction of new legislation affecting Public Health, together with the many orders issued by the Local Government Board. In the administration of these considerable tact and judgment are required, so as to procure prompt abatement of nuisances, and the carrying out of a high standard of sanitation without creating unnecessary friction. The various Acts that we have to administer include, the various Public Health Acts, the Factory and Workshop Acts, The Shop Hours Act, the Seats in Shops Assistants' Act, the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, the Margarine Acts, the Butter and Margarine Act, the Housing and Town Planning Act, The Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act together with the various orders of the Local Government Board. As in former years systematic house-to-house inspection has been carried out in certain streets containing the smaller class of dwelling houses, such as Princess Street, Marshall Street, Thanet Gardens, Alexandra Street, part of St. Johns Street, Denmark Street, East Cliff, Rossendale Road, East Street, North Street, and in addition rapid visits were made amongst houses of the working classes under the Local Government Board Order relating to the prevalence of Epidemic Diarrhoea among children. This was carried out so as to ensure prompt removal of house and stable refuse, domestic cleanliness, and the keeping of food in properly protected compartments. Where defects were discovered and temporary overcrowding found to exist, intimation notices were served, which resulted in such nuisances as were found to exist being abated.

During the past year I have not received any complaints of insufficiency of lavatory accommodation at any of the large boarding or lodging houses, as was the case in former years, this having been remedied in a large number of cases by fixing more rapidly filling flushing cisterns or the fixing of valve W.C.s.

I have again carried out the instructions of the Sanitary Committee in effecting sanitary improvement or abatement of nuisances as far as possible by verbal or intimation notice, letter or interview, and much prompt sanitary improvement has been effected by this means without going through the dilatory and tedious process of reporting to the Sanitary Committee and serving legal notices where urgent and prompt action is necessary. In carrying out this work it was necessary to serve 174 intimation notices and 83 legal notices, each notice including a specification of the work necessary to be done to abate the nuisance. The notices served represented the dealing with 485 separate nuisances, necessitating 285 primary inspections and 724 secondary inspections in inspecting the work in progress and on testing or inspecting the work on final completion. I am pleased to report that the figures above stated show a slight decrease on last year, this being due to the readiness of owners of property to remedy defects on verbal notice.

Special reports were made regarding two houses where fatal illness had occurred apparently due to septic poisoning. Certain defects were found in the sanitary condition of these houses, which necessitated the relaying of the drains and other remedial measures, but the defects discovered were not such as were likely to have been the sole cause of the illness. A large number of other house drains were tested, amounting to 227, which necessitated the application of the smoke, water and chemical tests, and in many cases a re-test was necessary on completion of remedial work. The above figures represent a small increase on last year.

**New Buildings.**—In inspecting and supervising the erection of new buildings, I find that the number of houses erected, or in course of erection, has decreased, while the number of alterations and additions have increased. 878 inspections were necessary in the inspection of these houses, to ensure the building bye-laws being reasonably complied with, and also in the testing of the drains with water test when originally laid. Further inspections were necessary to ensure proper fixing of the sanitary fittings. After many attempts have been made to re-model our Building Bye-laws, I am glad to be able to report that the revision of the Bye-laws is receiving the attention of a Special Committee. This revision of the Bye-laws has become very necessary, as the Bye-laws now in force were made over thirty years ago, and much



improvement has been made during that period both in Sanitary Science and improved methods of building.

**School Inspection and Disinfection.**—Periodical inspections have been made during the past year of the sanitary conveniences of all the Public Elementary Schools in the Borough. In those of modern construction, such as Morehall and Sidney Street, there have been no defects to find fault with. The sanitary conveniences of the Wesleyan Schools were found satisfactory, but it was found that the drains emptying into Dover Road had not been connected to the new sewer (put in about 25 years ago), but had been left connected to an old barrel sewer, which in its turn had been cut off from the sewage system. On account of the excessive rainfall a nuisance was found to exist by this blocked sewer overflowing, and on investigation the above-mentioned defect was discovered. The drains of this school were connected up into the new sewer. At the Christ Church Schools, the drains were found to be defective, and the W.C.s and urinals in a foul and obsolete condition. The drains have been re-laid, and tested by the water test, new urinals have been constructed, and modern school W.C. basins fixed. I find that the old-fashioned trough latrines of Sandgate Schools, North Council Schools and the Dover Road Schools, are not kept in a satisfactory sanitary condition, due to their form of construction. I recommend that the Education Authority should be asked to consider the conversion of these trough latrines into single basin W.C.s similar to those in use at the Morehall Schools. I also consider that the lavatory accommodation for the Boys' Department of Dover Road Schools is inadequate, having regard to the number of boys who use the same. Having been instructed by the Medical Officer of Health to disinfect certain schools on account of the prevalence of infectious disease therein, thorough disinfection has been carried out in parts of St. Mary's School, Morehall Infants' department (twice), Christ Church Infants', and similar disinfection was carried out on two occasions at a private school which in the past and former years, seems to have been a starting point of various outbreaks of infectious disease.

**Allotment Gardens and Piggeries.**—The piggeries situated in the various allotment gardens have been regularly inspected. These are chiefly situated in Warren Farm, Pilcher's kitchen



gardens, Dover Road, and in the allotment gardens situated between Canterbury Road and Dover Road. These piggeries are some way from dwelling houses and therefore no complaints have been received respecting them from any house holder. On account of the better housing and feeding of swine, the prevalence of disease such as swine fever among these animals has considerably decreased. At certain other kitchen gardens at the West End of the town, accumulations of manure were deposited in close proximity to dwelling houses. This necessitated notices being served for their removal or prompt digging in.

**Stables, Mews, Etc.**—Frequent and regular inspections were necessary of the various stables and mews in the Borough, so as to secure the prompt removal of dung. 387 inspections were made and in 4 cases it was necessary to serve notices under section 49 of the Public Health Act for removal of accumulations, and these were complied with. About hay time and harvest some of the farmers outside the Borough who regularly take the manure are very busy, and some difficulty is experienced in securing prompt removal, which is maintained at all other times of the year. The number of inspections were less than last year, due to the conversion of many of the stables in the Borough into Motor Garages, hence the number of nuisances found in stables are likewise decreasing. The dungpits and stables forming as they do, a favourite breeding ground for flies, I consider it would be well to experiment with some of the chemical liquids, which are used in some parts of the country to kill the larvae of flies and thus prevent their multiplication. A house-to-house inspection of the tenements over Bouverie and Clifton Mews was made, and certain defects were discovered, which were remedied on notices being served.

**Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.**—These premises were regularly inspected, necessitating 686 inspections of the 17 registered dairies 49 purveyors of milk, and the 5 cowsheds. I am pleased to be able to report that, at last, we have a modern model cowshed in the Borough, which must be held up to other owners of cowsheds as an example of what a cowshed should be, and which example should be speedily followed by them. This is brought about by the total reconstruction of Walton Farm Cowsheds, which are well drained, lighted and ventilated. It is the practice at this cowshed to groom the cows, thus removing all foul matter from the flanks

and udders. The cows in the remaining cowsheds are kept in as cleanly a state as possible, having regard to the older form of construction which leaves much to be desired. In the larger dairies, all churns, and other utensils are scalded by steam, which is much the better method of cleansing. It is still to be regretted that we have no power to inspect all cowsheds outside the borough from which at least three-fourths of our milk supply is drawn. The Medical Officer and myself visited certain small shops in the borough where milk was sold, in close proximity to where vegetables, paraffin, etc., were also stored, but as the quantity sold was so small, we prevailed upon the vendors to give up the sale of milk.

During the year 56 samples of milk were taken, which represented all the known sources of supply and submitted them to the Clinical Research Association for bacteriological examination for Tubercle Bacilli. These were found fairly satisfactory, most of the samples reported against, being caused by Mastitis, and other inflammatory conditions of the udders.

**Housing and Town Planning Act.**—During the year I have made special inspections under this Act of 41 houses. Of these, 19 houses in Alexandra Mews and 8 houses in Cobbs Mews were not unfit for human habitation, but improvements were effected by better lighting and ventilation of the W.C.'s. Nos. 26 and 26a, North Street which were back-to-back houses were rendered fit for human habitation by being converted into one house, and so providing through ventilation. Besides this other improvements to prevent dampness were carried out. Nos. 13 and 13a East Street were similarly dealt with. The following houses have been closed by Order during the past year :—3 and 4 Cutter Cottages, Dover Street ; 3, Windmill Cottages, 1, Beach Street Alley, 6, Clouts Alley, Radnor Street : 35, Great Fenchurch Street, 3a, North Street Court, and 42, 44, 58, and 60, Peter Street. In the case of the last named a scheme is being considered with a view of their demolition and the erection of six new houses on the site. Nos. 4, 5, and 6, Norris Place, which were closed last year have been demolished and the site is now an open space. I have submitted to the Medical Officer of Health a list of 40 houses which in my opinion, should be closed as unfit for human habitation, and these will be dealt with in due course.

**Infectious Disease.**—100 cases of infectious disease were



removed to the Sanatorium during the year, comprising 57 cases of Scarlet Fever, 26 cases of Diphtheria, 4 cases of Typhoid Fever, and 3 cases for observation. On account of an epidemic of Measles arising in the early spring, the Sanitary Committee decided to admit certain cases where proper isolation and nursing could not be provided and it was found necessary to admit 10 such cases.

After a long immunity from Small Pox, 4 cases occurred in the early summer, these being due to an imported case. The house where the original case was discovered was thoroughly disinfected and a quantity of bedding and clothing of the patient was destroyed. Three other cases arising, the Small Pox Hospital was at once prepared and furnished, and the cases removed there. At the houses where these cases arose careful and thorough disinfection was carried out, and contacts were removed to the Sanatorium for observation.

It was necessary to disinfect 39 rooms after Small Pox, 91 rooms after Scarlet Fever (which also included disinfection of the drains), 23 rooms after Phthisis, 25 after Measles, 11 after Cancer, 5 after Chicken Pox, 2 after Mumps, and 2 were disinfected which were found verminous.

One hundred and sixteen loads of bedding were removed from the infected houses, together with other articles of clothing and furniture, aggregating 1,734 articles, and taken to the disinfecting apparatus at the Sanatorium to be disinfected. In addition to this, 5 loads of bedding which were incapable of proper and safe disinfection were, on the advice of the Medical Attendant, taken to the Refuse Destructor and destroyed.

**Food Inspection.**—As in former years, regular inspections have been made of the various fish, fruiterers', butchers' and pork butchers' shops. Grocers' shops where tinned foods were sold, were also visited, examination being made for blown tins and other forms of unsoundness. Frequent inspections have also been made of the fried fish shops, ice cream vendors, and also the kitchens of various eating houses and restaurants. In addition to inspecting the food in these premises, attention was paid to the cleanliness of the various utensils used in the preparation of food. In the year 1910 I found it necessary to condemn certain pigs which had been brought into the Borough from outside districts. These I found to be affected with Tuberculosis, on examination of the sub-maxillary



lymphatic glands. During the past year, although the same careful inspection has been carried out, I did not find any carcasses affected. I found that the importer of these carcasses had incised and examined the glands himself. The inference from this is, that only satisfactory carcasses were brought into the Borough, and those affected with disease were disposed of in the country or rural districts, where inspection is of a most perfunctory character. This justifies the necessity of a more uniform system of inspection of carcasses intended for human food being adopted throughout the country, and also, as regards this Borough, the necessity for the provision of a Public Abattoir or Central Depot, where all animals could be carefully examined before distribution to the retail shops. During the year I have found it necessary to condemn the following :—2 whole carcasses of beef weighing 1,450 lbs., 1 set of beast's lungs, 1,737 lbs. of beef, 784 lbs. of wet fish, 160 lbs. of smoked fish, 28 lbs. of tripe, 18 lbs. of hearts, 9 lbs. of sweetbreads,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. of sheep's kidneys, 80 lobsters weighing 40 lbs., 18 tins of lunch tongue weighing 18 lbs., 5 of apricot weighing 5 lbs., 3 of pears weighing 3 lbs., 2 of stewed kidneys weighing 2 lbs., 2 of boiled rabbits weighing 2 lbs., and 12 gallons of shrimps.

The whole of the foregoing food was destroyed with the consent of the various owners except the 2 carcasses of beef, which were duly seized, condemned, and destroyed by Magistrates' Order. On the cases being reported to the Sanitary Committee, the owner of one of the carcasses was cautioned by the Committee, and the other was cautioned by the Chairman of the Borough Bench, a prosecution having been ordered by the Sanitary Committee.

**Port Sanitary. Public Health (Unsound Food) Regulations, 1908, Public Health (Foreign Meat) Regulations, 1908.**—I carried out the duties under these Regulations for about three months of 1911, by attending the arrival of the Boulogne Cargo Boats at 11 p.m. and 4 a.m. The most important part of this work was the examination of 182 pig carcasses, which were carefully examined and the lymphatic glands about the neck incised. These I found had been subjected to a preliminary examination at Boulogne by the French Authorities, and I did not find any to be diseased, the inference being that any carcasses affected were kept at Boulogne. The importation of pig carcasses through this port seems to have ceased, as only 182 passed through in January and

February, while for the whole of the year of 1910, 23,107 were imported. In addition to the pig carcasses the following food was also inspected:—105 tons 6 cwts. Fruit and Vegetables, 15 tons 1 cwt. Fish, 10 tons 11 cwts. various Meats, 10 tons 8 cwts. Poultry, 1 ton 11 cwts. Cheese, 1 ton 16 cwts. Sausage Skins, 1 ton 19 cwts. Tripe, 2 tons 17 cwts. Butter, 2 cwts. Kidneys, 2 cwts. Oysters, 3 cwts. Geese Livers, 18 lbs. Snails. In March, Mr. F. H. Lennard commenced duties as Inspector for this work and Table VIII. shows the quantity of foods arriving at the Port. The work has increased considerably by the Flushing Night Boats coming to the Port, which bring a large variety of foodstuffs, chiefly Margarine, Fruit and Vegetables, Fish, Poultry, Shrimps, Rabbits, Yeast, etc.

**Port Sanitary Authority.**—During the year I have made 157 inspections of Coastwise vessels arriving at the Port and 42 inspections of Foreign vessels. The Railway Company's Boulogne Boats are always maintained in a satisfactory sanitary condition, and the water tanks are cleansed and the water changed daily. In inspecting the forecastles of foreign vessels and colliers, attention was paid to the condition of the water tanks, cleanliness of the forecastles and food cupboards. It was only necessary in two cases to give verbal notice for the whitewashing of the forecastles. No infectious disease was found to exist on any vessel arriving at the Port.

**Common Lodging Houses.**—Regular inspections have been made of the five common lodging houses in the Borough. During the year one extra house has been added to the list, the house, formerly a common lodging house, being re-registered after some years' disuse. The number of persons being received therein had to be reduced, and additional washing accommodation provided. Separate sanitary accommodation is now provided in the common lodging house where both sexes are received, as is required by section 74 of the Public Health Act, 1907. It was not found necessary to report any breach of the Bye-laws relating to Common Lodging Houses. Inspections were also made of Houses-let-in-Lodgings to see that the same were provided with sufficient sanitary accommodation, and that they were kept in a cleanly state, notwithstanding the fact that we have no Bye-laws in force relating to such houses.



**Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.**—During the year I have purchased 98 formal samples and 2 informal samples of various foods and have submitted the same to the Borough Analyst for analysis. One informal sample was of Milk Blended Butter, to ascertain if the sample was sold in accordance with section 9 of the Butter and Margarine Act, 1907, and the other was of Margarine to see that the sample was properly labelled. Of the 59 milk samples analysed one was adulterated with 11 per cent. of added water, and 8 samples were deficient in fat, the deficiency ranging from 5 per cent. to 67 per cent. All the samples of milk were free from chemical preservatives or colouring matter. The percentage of adulteration of samples was 9·1, this being 1·7 in excess of the percentage rate of last year. The fats of the milk samples ranged from 1·00 per cent. to 4·59 per cent. and gave an average of 3·48 per sample, while the non-fatty solids averaged 8·98 per sample. One sample of rice exceeded 0·5 of talc or steatite facing, and a caution was given to the vendor. Only one conviction was obtained against the persons charged with selling milk deficient in fat. One case was dismissed under a peculiar defence to which I must call attention. I purchased a pint of new milk from a boy, where I knew a certain vendor delivered milk every morning. The milk was found to be nothing more than skim milk. It was contended that the boy was not a servant of the vendor, but was picked up by the vendor's man to assist him in delivering milk, and therefore was not a servant of the vendor but of the man and the case was dismissed. Thus, according to this decision, a vendor of milk need only instruct his man to employ a boy to deliver inferior milk, and he will escape conviction if the adulterated sample is taken from the boy. The practice of milksellers who have vans carrying churns of new milk and also of skim milk should in some way be prohibited, as it is so easy when an Inspector is not about to give customers half-and-half or toned milk.

**Bakehouses.**—During the year periodical inspections of the 40 bakehouses in the Borough have been made. One bakehouse which was partially underground and was otherwise unfit for its purpose, has been closed, and another building adapted and converted into a well lighted and ventilated bakehouse, wholly above ground, and is occupied by the former occupier of the bakehouse closed. In 4 cases it was found necessary to serve notices on occupiers of bakehouses to whitewash the walls and ceilings, and the notices



were duly complied with. The certificated underground bakehouses have all been kept in a cleanly and sanitary condition. One bakehouse having an insanitary W.C. was reported on, and the owner was ordered to have the W.C. reconstructed, which was carried out.

As in former years regular inspections have been made of the kitchens of the various restaurants and eating houses, some of which are underground. If it is necessary for underground bakehouses to be prohibited, it is equally so with regard to other underground places where food is prepared, and I hope powers will be given to Local Authorities to insist on prohibition, or certification on better light and ventilation being carried out.

**Sanitary Reports.**—The system of granting sanitary reports to houses found, on a reasonable test to be in a good sanitary condition, continues to be appreciated. The number of house drains tested for sanitary reports was 119. Although every care was taken in testing the drains of houses, a person to whom one was granted, took exception to it, as on a subsequent test by another Sanitary Engineer small leaks were discovered in the soilpipe, which was outside the house. I have since been instructed to obtain the use of the Borough Surveyor's workmen, to stop the ventilators in order to obtain a more severe pressure in the drainage system, on the application of the smoke test. But having regard to the fact that out of over 2,000 certificates having been granted since the introduction, and only 7 of them being called in question on the application of a more severe test, the system has been an unqualified success, and much sanitary improvement has been effected by the system being in force.

**Factory and Workshops Acts.**—The number of premises requiring inspection under these Acts are 33 Factories, 264 Workshops, 64 Outworkers' premises and 108 Domestic Workshops, details of which will be found in Table VI. Generally speaking, these premises have been kept in a cleanly and sanitary condition. Under the Sanitary Accommodation Order, 1903, a report was received from H.M. Inspector of Factories to the effect that at a laundry over 25 females were employed with only one W.C. On investigation I found this to be so, but the excess was only temporary, for about one month during the busy summer season. The owner

has been served with a notice to provide an additional W.C., which he has promised to do before the next season. Certain workshops in the Borough are not provided with proper means of escape in case of fire. We cannot enforce this provision except where over 40 persons are employed, but if Bye-laws were adopted under the Act, these can be made to apply to premises where less than 40 persons are employed. I therefore recommend that such Bye-laws be framed and adopted.

**Slaughterhouses.**—The slaughterhouses in the Borough have been regularly inspected, and these have been kept in as good a sanitary condition as the position and construction permits. There are 6 registered slaughterhouses and 1 licensed. The various carcasses and viscera are inspected as far as the scattered position of the slaughterhouses will allow, but it is very difficult to inspect all carcasses, as killing takes place at different periods in each slaughterhouse. Once again I must urge the necessity of the provision of a Public Abattoir and Depot, where all meat could be properly examined and inspected before distribution. Until this is done, the meat inspection cannot be properly carried out. During my inspection of carcasses I found two carcasses of beef affected with Generalised Tuberculosis, which were destroyed on a Magistrates' Order.

**Seats in Shops (Assistants) Act and Shop Hours Act.**—Inspections and enquiries were made under these Acts to ensure the provision of seats for assistants, and in all cases where I visited I found a reasonable number of seats provided.

Under the Shop Hours Act, I did not find any infringement of the Act, as it allows a young person to work 72 hours per week. These are very long hours, and in my opinion should be curtailed.

**Public Baths.**—The Public Baths continue to be appreciated, and as they have been found to be insufficient as regards number for the summer season, the Corporation have decided to add a number of spray baths, which are being provided.

The number of persons using the Baths during the year was 36,653, this being an increase of 1,782 persons over the previous year. The total receipts were £410 18s. 5d., this being an increase on last year of £31 8s. 3d.

I wish to place on record my appreciation of the ready and valuable help of my assistants in carrying out my duties during the past year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN PEARSON,

Assoc. R. San. Inst.,

Sanitary Inspector.



## 1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or  
Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Prosecu- tions (4)
Factories ... .. (Including Factory Laundries).	35	1	—
Workshops ... .. (Including Workshop Laundries).	336	7	—
Workplaces ... .. (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report).	172	—	—
Totals ... ..	543	8	—

## 2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars.  (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions. (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness ... ..	3	3	—	—
Want of Ventilation ... ..	1	1	—	—
Overcrowding ... ..	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage to floors .. ..	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances ... ..	2	2	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation	insufficient ... ..	1	1	—
	unsuitable or defective ... ..	1	1	—
	not separate for sexes ... ..	—	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground Bakehouses (s. 101)..	1	1	—	—
Breach of special sanitary requirements for Bakehouses (s. 97 to 100) ... ..	—	—	—	—
Other Offences ... .. (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are in- cluded in Part 3 of this Report)	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..	9	9	—	—

### 3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.										Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108.			Outwork in Infected Premises, Sections 109, 110		
	Lists received from Employers.						Prosecutions.		Instances.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110).	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).			
	Sending twice in the year			Sending once in the year			Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists (9)	Failing to send lists (10)								
	Lists (2)	Con-tractors (3)	Work-men (4)	Lists (5)	Con-tractors (6)	Work-men (7)										
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Wearing Apparel— (1) making, &c. ... (2) cleaning and washing ... Household linen ... Lace, lace curtains and nets ... Curtains and furniture hangings ... Furniture and upholstery ... Electro-plate ... File making ... Brass and brass articles ... Fur pulling ... Cables and chains ... Anchors and grapnels ... Cart gear ... Locks, latches and keys ... Umbrellas, &c.... ... Artificial flowers ... Nets, other than wire nets ... Tents ... Sacks ... Racquet and tennis balls ... Paper bags and boxes ... Brush making ... Pea picking ... Feather sorting... ... Carding. &c., of buttons, &c. ... Stuffed toys ... Basket making ... Total ...	30 ... ... 2 ... 2 ... 															

#### 4.—Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year.							Number.
(1)							(2)
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Tailors	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Bootmakers	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Upholsterers	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Dressmakers	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
Milliners	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Total number of Workshops on Register ...							266

#### 5.—Other Matters.

Class.							Number.
(1)							(2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—							
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)							
Notified by H.M. Inspector...							—
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector							—
Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—							
Certificates granted during the year...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
In use at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	3



TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1911 and previous Years.

BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.†		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Un- corrected Number.	Nett,		Number.	Rate.	of Non- residents registered in the District.	of Resi- dents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1906	35,500	675	—	19·0	375	10·5	25	27	87	128·8	377	10·5
1907	36,030	645	—	17·8	378	10·4	19	25	63	97·6	386	10·7
1908	35,580	647	—	18·1	349	9·8	12	25	60	92·7	362	10·1
1909	35,970	630	—	17·5	395	10·9	14	13	57	90·4	394	10·9
1910	36,630	592	—	16·1	360	9·8	14	20	36	60·8	366	9·9
1911	33,566	571	581	17·3	387	11·5	45	45	67	115·3	387	11·5

†“ Transferable Deaths ” are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided.

Total Population at all ages	...	...	33,495
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	7161
Average number of persons per house	...	...	4·7
		At Census of 1911	
		Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water)	...
		...	2610

## Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1911.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases Notified.								Total Cases notified in each Locality.	Total Cases removed to Hospital
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.								
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards		
Small Pox ... ..	4	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	3
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ... ..	32	6	25	...	...	...	...	15	13	26
Erysipelas ... ..	12	...	2	...	4	5	1	1	9	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	68	13	44	10	1	...	...	40	13	55
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ... ..	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Relapsing Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Plague ... ..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1908	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Phthisis { " " " " " "	6	...	...	1	4	1	...	3	1	...
" Others ... ..	5	...	...	3	2	...	...	4	...	...
Chicken Pox (3 months)... ..	17	4	12	1	...	...	...	11	3	...
Totals	148	24	84	16	13	9	2	29	41	86

ISOLATION HOSPITAL—Name and Situation :	The Sanatorium, East Ward.	Total available beds, 49.	Number of Diseases that can be con- currently treated ...	3 ...
SMALL POX HOSPITAL—	Dover Road, North Ward.	4.		

TABLE III.

## Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1911.

## BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE.

Causes of Death.				Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.								Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "non-Residents" in Institutions in the District,	
				All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years,	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.		65 and upwards.
(1)				(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
All causes	Certified	...	...	379	64	11	6	10	11	50	83	144	57
	Uncertified	...	...	8	3	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Small Pox	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Measles	...	...	...	17	8	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Influenza	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	1	7	13	5	2	4
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	2	15	20	4
Bronchitis	...	...	...	21	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	15	...
Broncho-Pneumonia	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Pneumonia (all other forms)	...	...	...	16	2	...	1	...	1	3	4	5	3
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	...	...	...	37	27	3	...	1	...	...	1	5	2
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Alcoholism	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	2	2
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	10	2
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	...	...	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	6
Suicides	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Other Defined Diseases	...	...	...	139	10	1	...	...	1	16	36	75	15
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	3	...
				387	67	11	6	11	11	51	85	145	57



TABLE IV.

BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE—WHOLE DISTRICT.

## INFANT MORTALITY.

1911. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under  
1 Year of Age.

Cause of Death.			Under 1 week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All causes	Certified	...	9	4	4	2	19	14	12	8	11	64
	Uncertified	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	3
<hr/>												
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	8
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	9	5	4	25
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	3
Premature Birth	...	...	1	1	1	1	4	1	...	...	...	5
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	5	2	1	...	8	1	1	...	...	10
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	3
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> )	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Convulsions	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	2
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	3
<hr/>												
			10	4	4	2	20	15	13	8	11	67

NETT BIRTHS IN THE YEAR.

Legitimate ... 546  
 Illegitimate ... 35

NETT DEATHS IN THE YEAR.

Legitimate Infants ... 55  
 Illegitimate Infants ... 12

TABLE IV.

BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE—WEST WARD DISTRICT.

## INFANT MORTALITY.

1911. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under  
1 Year of Age.

Cause of Death.				Under 1 week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes	Certified	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	3
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox ...													
Chicken Pox ...													
Measles ...													
Scarlet Fever ...													
Diphtheria and Croup ...													
Whooping Cough ...													
Diarrhœa ...				...	...	...		...	...	1	...	1	2
Enteritis ...													
Tuberculous Meningitis ...													
Abdominal Tuberculosis ...													
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...													
Congenital Malformations ...				1		...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Premature Birth ...													
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus													
Atelectasis ...													
Injury at Birth ...													
Erysipelas ...													
Syphilis ...													
Rickets ...													
Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> ) ...													
Convulsions ...													
Gastritis ...													
Laryngitis ...													
Bronchitis ...													
Pneumonia (all forms)...													
Suffocation, overlying...													
Other causes ...													
				1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	3

NETT BIRTHS IN THE YEAR.

Legitimate ... 87  
 Illegitimate ... 4

NETT DEATHS IN THE YEAR.

Legitimate Infants ... 2  
 Illegitimate Infants ... 1

TABLE IV.

BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE—NORTH WARD DISTRICT.

## INFANT MORTALITY.

1911. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under  
1 Year of Age.

Cause of Death.			Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes	Certified	...	5	3	3	2	13	8	9	7	8	45
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	8
Scarlet Fever ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea ...			...	...	...	...	...	3	5	4	2	14
Enteritis ...			...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Tuberculous Meningitis ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Congenital Malformations ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth ...			1	1	1	1	4	1	...	...	...	5
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus			3	1	1	...	5	1	1	...	...	7
Atelectasis ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth ...			1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ...			...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	3
Rickets ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> )			...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Convulsions ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...			...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia (all forms)...			...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	2
Suffocation, overlying...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other causes ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
			5	3	3	2	13	8	9	7	8	45

## NETT BIRTHS IN THE YEAR.

Legitimate	...	...	281
Illegitimate	...	...	21

## NETT DEATHS IN THE YEAR.

Legitimate Infants	...	...	36
Illegitimate Infants	...	...	9



TABLE IV.

BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE—EAST WARD DISTRICT.

## INFANT MORTALITY,

1911. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under  
1 Year of Age.

Cause of Death.			Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All causes	Certified	...	3	1	1	...	5	6	2	1	2	16
	Uncertified	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	3
Small Pox ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa ...			...	...	1	...	1	3	3	1	1	9
Enteritis ...			...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Tuberculous Meningitis			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations			...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Premature Birth ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus			...	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Atelectasis ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> )			...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Convulsions ...			...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Gastritis ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...			...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia (all forms)...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other causes ...			...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
			4	1	1	...	6	7	3	1	2	19

## NETT BIRTHS IN THE YEAR.

Legitimate	...	...	178
Illegitimate	...	...	10

## NETT DEATHS IN THE YEAR.

Legitimate Infants	...	...	17
Illegitimate Infants	...	...	2

FOLKESTONE METEOROLOGICAL CHART, 1911.

MONTH.	Mean Temp.	Absolute		Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean Daily Range.	Sunshine per <i>Jordan's Recorder</i> hours.	Rainfall.	Relative Humidity.	No. of Sunless Days.	No. of Rainy Days.
		Max.	Min.								
		Degrees	Degrees	Degrees	Degrees	Degrees					
JANUARY	38'4	51'8	28'8	42'3	34'6	7'7	46'42	2'13	87	18	14
FEBRUARY	41'0	54'8	28'2	45'8	36'3	9'5	77'49	1'13	84	8	13
MARCH	42'5	56'8	30'1	47'0	38'0	9'0	101'11	2'70	84	6	21
APRIL	44'2	57'9	27'8	49'6	38'9	10'7	168'32	1'33	81	2	11
MAY	54'9	71'1	37'3	61'8	48'0	13'2	261'16	0'86	75	2	5
JUNE	58'3	78'1	41'8	64'3	52'3	12'0	246'79	2'21	76	1	14
JULY	64'9	84'0	47'4	72'7	57'1	15'6	348'57	0'27	65	--	3
AUGUST	66'6	85'7	54'0	73'6	59'7	13'9	287'25	1'20	71	--	8
SEPTEMBER	61'8	82'8	42'5	68'9	54'8	14'1	252'22	1'43	67	--	9
OCTOBER	52'5	63'4	35'8	57'0	48'0	9'0	125'89	6'89	83	5	20
NOVEMBER	45'2	58'0	27'8	49'9	40'5	9'4	55'80	5'81	85	10	19
DECEMBER	44'8	51'7	32'2	49'1	40'5	8'6	31'83	5'26	92	17	25

Mean Temperature for Year	...	51°·3	Total Rainfall	...	31'22 inches.
" Daily Maximum Temperature		56°·9	" Sunshine	...	2002'85 hours.
" Minimum	"	45°·7	No. of Sunless Days	...	69.
" Range	...	11°·1	" Rainy Days	...	162.
" Relative Humidity	...	79.			

**TABLE I.****Nuisances dealt with during the year and abated.**

16	House drains and branches re-laid.
12	House drains repaired.
11	Manholes provided.
33	Blocked drains cleared.
12	Soilpipe ventilators repaired.
2	Soilpipe ventilators cleared.
27	New W.C.'s provided.
11	W.C.'s repaired.
9	W.C.'s cleansed.
1	W.C. removed.
15	Glazed earthenware sinks provided.
9	Roofs repaired.
6	Flushing cisterns repaired.
17	New flushing cisterns provided.
22	Yard and scullery pavings repaired.
10	Houses cemented to prevent dampness.
22	W.C.'s provided with light and ventilation.
23	New gutters provided.
7	Gutters repaired.
36	Dustbins provided.
2	Dirty houses cleansed.
14	Lead traps provided to sinks.
7	Stable accumulations removed.
4	Garden accumulations removed.
1	Yard accumulation removed.
2	Cases of overcrowding abated.
6	Bakehouse nuisances abated.
7	New syphon traps provided.
9	Water supply taken from rising main.
26	Miscellaneous nuisances abated.

**Number of inspections made during the year.**

Primary inspections made to discover nuisances	...	...	486
Secondary inspections while work is in progress	...	...	675
Factories, workshops and workplaces	...	...	543
Outworkers' premises	...	...	230
Bakehouses	...	...	768
Milkshops, Dairies and Cowsheds	...	...	686
Slaughterhouses	...	...	407

**Notices Served.**

Statutory Notices	...	...	...	...	...	83
Intimation Notices	...	...	...	...	...	174



**TABLE II.**  
**Foods and Drugs purchased during the Year.**

DATE.	DESCRIPTION.	RESULT.	REMARKS.
Feb. 3rd	3 New Milks	All Genuine	Preservatives were absent in every case.
" "	1 Coffee	Genuine	
" "	1 Lard	Genuine	
" "	2 Butters	Genuine	
" "	2 Dutch Cheeses	Genuine	These samples were, practically devoid of fat but no action was taken as there is no standard for Dutch cheese.
" "	1 Arrowroot	Genuine	
" 4th	5 New Milks	All Genuine	Preservatives were absent in every case.
April 7th	1 Irish Whiskey	Genuine	
" "	5 New Milks	Genuine	Preservatives were absent in every case.
" "	3 Butters	Genuine	
" "	2 Lards	Genuine	
" "	1 Flour	Genuine	
" 8th	1 Flour	Genuine	
" "	1 New Milk	Genuine	
" "	1 Rice	Genuine	The facing on this sample was slightly above the suggested limit of 0.5 per cent.
June 3rd	9 New Milks	7 Genuine	1 Sample deficient in fat to the extent of 10 per cent. Vendor cautioned by Sanitary Committee. 1 Sample contained 11 per cent. of added water. Explanation accepted by Sanitary Committee.
" "	2 Butters	Genuine	
" "	1 Flour	Genuine	
" "	1 Lard	Genuine	
" "	1 Margarine	Genuine	
" "	1 Ice Cream	Genuine	
Aug. 5th	1 Butter	Genuine	
" "	1 Lard	Genuine	
" "	1 Condensed Milk	Genuine	
" "	12 New Milks	9 Genuine	1 Sample deficient in fat to extent of 64 per cent. Convicted and fined 20/- and 30/6 costs. 1 Sample deficient in fat to extent of 12 per cent. Vendor cautioned by Sanitary Committee. 1 Sample deficient in fat to extent of 67 per cent. Case dismissed by Borough Bench.

TABLE II.—Foods and Drugs purchased during the Year (Continued).

DATE.	DESCRIPTION.	RESULT.	REMARKS.
Aug. 24th	10 New Milks	7 Genuine	<p>1 Sample deficient in fat to extent of 10 per cent. Vendor cautioned by Sanitary Committee.</p> <p>1 Sample deficient in fat to extent of 59 per cent and contained 3 per cent. of extraneous water. Case dismissed by Borough Bench.</p> <p>1 Sample deficient in fat to extent of 5 per cent. Vendor cautioned by Sanitary Committee.</p>
Oct. 20th	3 New Milks	Genuine	Preservatives were absent in every case.
" "	1 Flour	Genuine	
" "	1 Lard	Genuine	
" "	1 Butter	Genuine	
" "	1 Rice	Genuine	
" "	2 Margarines	—	<p>1 Sample sold in plain wrapper not in accordance with Regulations. Vendor cautioned by Sanitary Committee.</p> <p>1 Sample the bulk did not bear the words "Margarine." Vendor cautioned by Sanitary Committee.</p>
" 21st	1 Standard Flour	Genuine	
" "	1 Skim Milk	Genuine	
" "	4 New Milks	Genuine	Preservatives were absent in every case.
" "	1 Milk Blended Butter	Genuine	Informal sample.
" 29th	1 Margarine	Genuine	Informal sample.
Dec. 9th	5 New Milks	Genuine	<p>1 Sample contained a small trace of boracic acid. Not more than 1 grain per pint.</p>
" "	1 Nights Milk	—	Deficient in fat to extent of 18 per cent. No proceedings taken.
" "	2 Butters	Genuine	
" "	1 Lard	Genuine	
" "	1 Cheese	Genuine	
" "	1 Coffee	Genuine	
" "	2 Sausage Meats	Genuine	

**TABLE III.**  
**BOROUGH SANATORIUM,**  
**FOLKESTONE.**

Disease.	Males.	Females.	Adults.	Children.	Totals.
Scarlet Fever ...	26	31	13	44	57
Diphtheria ...	7	19	1	25	26
Typhoid Fever ...	—	4	1	3	4
Measles ...	4	6	3	7	10
Observation ...	—	3	2	1	3

Total for all—100.

There have been five deaths in the Sanatorium during the year, 1 male adult and 1 male child and 3 female children.

**SMALL POX HOSPITAL,**  
**DOVER ROAD.**

Disease.	Males.	Females.	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Small Pox ...	3	—	3	—	3

Total for all—3.

There was 1 death in the Small Pox Hospital, being 1 male adult.



TABLE IV.  
PUBLIC BATHS.

Each weekly column of figures is divided into two sub-columns. The first column gives the number of males using the baths, and the second column gives the number of females. The number of bathers is 1,782 more than last year.

MONTH.		1st Week		2nd Week		3rd Week		4th Week		5th Week		Totals	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
January	at 6d	59	5	71	2	74	5	68	4			272	16
	„ 2d	204	90	169	110	225	118	224	135			822	453
	„ 1d	6	14	2	8	13	20	14	22			35	64
February	„ 6d	56	7	60	13	72	8	54	6			242	34
	„ 2d	219	138	223	119	263	137	262	122			967	516
	„ 1d	8	4	14	10	10	17	12	14			44	45
March	„ 6d	64	7	71	9	59	1	70	7	33	5	297	29
	„ 2d	281	163	228	151	252	137	223	148	117	58	1101	657
	„ 1d	20	18	13	7	15	18	12	6	23	15	83	64
April	„ 6d	82	7	70	8	94	19	72	8			318	42
	„ 2d	270	175	210	122	315	169	295	176			1090	642
	„ 1d	6	7	15	31	38	18	26	16			85	72
May	„ 6d	95	10	122	13	101	13	91	8			409	44
	„ 2d	300	203	434	246	419	248	333	200			1486	897
	„ 1d	24	34	53	50	42	64	31	63			150	211
June	„ 6d	161	20	110	16	98	8	105	11	103	18	577	73
	„ 2d	533	315	475	230	358	212	336	190	342	192	2044	1139
	„ 1d	46	92	40	60	34	47	6	18	40	39	166	256
July	„ 6d	120	16	151	28	148	52	158	53			577	149
	„ 2d	514	295	501	339	518	293	552	422			2085	1349
	„ 1d	67	63	34	47	58	52	47	59			206	221
August	„ 6d	158	54	189	81	164	71	162	64			673	270
	„ 2d	489	398	534	461	531	521	462	469			2016	1849
	„ 1d	27	64	30	72	29	85	41	70			127	291
Sept.	„ 6d	166	52	176	62	129	33	115	33	115	36	701	211
	„ 2d	478	447	557	451	463	331	340	271	349	228	2187	1728
	„ 1d	26	36	33	77	40	55	24	41	23	35	146	244
October	„ 6d	60	12	74	7	74	12	56	3			264	34
	„ 2d	248	127	283	112	313	178	255	108			1099	525
	„ 1d	25	20	17	25	29	32	21	17			92	94
Nov.	„ 6d	60	5	47	7	65	4	51	3			223	19
	„ 2d	266	158	226	128	220	116	221	99			933	501
	„ 1d	13	14	8	3	19	13	9	5			49	35
Dec.	„ 6d	50	2	62	3	56	5	74	5	49	2	291	17
	„ 2d	216	123	240	125	222	109	289	132	223	101	1190	590
	„ 1d	14	10	9	6	13	6	16	19	13	5	65	46
Totals of 6d. Baths												4844	938
Totals of 2d. Baths												17020	10946
Totals of 1d. Baths												1248	1643
Grand Total												36,639	

TABLE V.

**Number of Articles Disinfected at the Steam Dis-  
infector at the Sanatorium.**

<i>Description.</i>				<i>No. of Articles</i>
Various Articles of Clothing	...	...	...	389
Blankets	...	...	...	298
Pillows	...	...	...	247
Pillow Slips	...	...	...	14
Mattresses	...	...	...	127
Bolsters	...	...	...	105
Sheets	...	...	...	140
Counterpanes	...	...	...	77
Towels	...	...	...	35
Eiderdowns	...	...	...	26
Straw Palliasses	...	...	...	23
Slippers	...	...	...	1 (pair)
Pieces of Carpet	...	...	...	13
Stockings	...	...	...	9 (pairs)
Dressing Gowns	...	...	...	18
Dresses	...	...	...	10
Quilts	...	...	...	36
Cushions	...	...	...	11
Feather Beds	...	...	...	53
Curtains	...	...	...	4 (pairs)
Books	...	...	...	50
Rugs	...	...	...	5
Carpets	...	...	...	5
Mats	...	...	...	2
Oddments	...	...	...	36
Total			...	1734

**TABLE VI.**  
**FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS.**

Trade or Business.	Factories.	Work-shops.	Out-workers.	Domestic Work-shops.	Total.
Bakers...	4	40	...	...	44
Tailors...	...	25	24	8	57
Bootmakers	...	20	17	21	58
Upholsterers	...	13	9	3	25
Millinery	...	24	1	...	25
Dressmaking	...	69	7	37	113
Coachbuilding	...	5	...	...	5
Smithing	2	7	...	...	9
Saddlers	...	6	...	...	6
Cycle Makers	...	9	...	...	9
Builders	9	17	...	...	26
Painters	...	7	...	...	7
Ironmongers	1	5	2	...	8
Watchmakers	...	6	...	10	16
Laundries	2	...	...	29	31
Mineral Water	7	...	...	1	8
Printing, etc.	8	1	...	...	9
Other ...	...	13	4	4	21
Totals ...	33	266	64	113	477

**OUTWORKERS.**

Trade or Business.	Number of Out-workers.	Number of Persons employing Outworkers
Tailors ...	24	9
Upholsterers ...	9	2
Milliners ...	1	1
Dressmakers ...	7	4
Bootmakers ...	17	6
Others ...	6	5
Totals ...	64	27



Factory and Workshops (*continued*).

INSPECTION.

	Inspections.	Number of Written Notices.	Prosecutions
<b>FACTORIES</b> (including Factory Laundries)	35	1	...
<b>WORKSHOPS</b> (including Workshop Laundries)	336	7	...
<b>WORKPLACES</b> (other than Outworkers' Premises)	172	...	...
Totals ...	543	8	...

DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number Found.	Defects Remedied.	Prosecutions.
Want of Cleanliness ...	3	3	...
Want of Ventilation ...	1	1	...
Sanitary Accommodation			
Insufficient ...	1	1	...
Defective ...	1	1	...
Underground Bakehouse			
Illegal Occupation ...	1	1	...
Other Nuisances ...	2	2	...
Totals ...	9	9	...

OUTWORKERS' PREMISES.

Nature of Work.	Number of Inspections.	Instances.	Notices Served.	Prosecu- tions.
Wearing Apparel (making, etc.)	172	...	...	..
Furniture and Upholstery	47	...	...	...
Umbrellas ...	11	...	...	...
	230	...	...	...

REPORTS MADE TO H.M. INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES.

One report has been made to the Inspector during the year.

TABLE VII.

**Food Condemned and Destroyed from within  
the Borough.**

<i>Description.</i>				<i>Weight in pounds</i>
2 whole Carcases of Beef ...	...	...	...	1450
Beef ...	...	...	...	1737
Fish (wet) ...	...	...	...	784
Fish (smoked) ...	...	...	...	160
Tripe ...	...	...	...	28
Hearts ...	...	...	...	18
Sweetbreads ..	...	...	...	9
Kidneys (sheep) ...	...	...	...	4½
80 Lobsters ...	...	...	...	40
18 Lunch Tongues (tins) ...	...	...	...	18
5 Apricot „ ...	...	...	...	5
3 Pears „ ...	...	...	...	3
2 Stewed Kidneys „ ...	...	...	...	2
2 Boiled Rabbits „ ...	...	...	...	2
Shrimps ...	...	...	...	12 gallons

TABLE VIII.

**IMPORTED FOODS.**

**Weight and Description of Imported Foods  
inspected at the Harbour.**

<i>Description.</i>				<i>tons</i>	<i>cwts</i>	<i>qrs</i>
Fruit and Vegetables ...	...	...	...	9324	5	...
Margarine ...	...	...	...	2706	6	...
Fish ...	...	...	...	896	14	...
Various Meats ...	...	...	...	364	5	...
Poultry ...	...	...	...	227	9	...
Yeast ...	...	...	...	140	...	...
Suet ...	...	...	...	79	1	...
Rabbits ...	...	...	...	51	1	...
Cheese ...	...	...	...	44	5	...
Eggs ...	...	...	...	37	...	...
Butter ...	...	...	...	19	2	...
Sausage Skins ...	...	...	...	15	3	...
Tripe ...	...	...	...	5	9	...
Bacon ...	...	...	...	29	10	...
Lard ...	...	...	...	1	7	...
Geese Livers ...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Oysters ...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Snails ...	...	...	...	...	...	¼

